Seminar and symposium in the countries having export potential for Indian goods.

(vi) Periodic meetings Joint Trade Committee to review the bilateral trade and economic co-operation.

(vii) Promotion of joint ventures.

कोयला कंपनियों के घाटे कम करने हेतु रणनीति

*479. **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :**

श्री आस मोहम्मद :

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला कंपनियों को हो रहे घाटे को कम करने के लिए कोई रणनीति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष के दौरान इस रणनीति के अन्तर्गत कितनी सफलता मिली है?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा) : (क) और (ग) कोल इंडिया लि० तथा इसकी सहायक कंपनियों ने, सभी ने मिलकर निरन्तर तीन वर्षों से अर्थात् 1991–92, 1992–93 तथा 1993–94 में लाभ कमाया है। वर्ष 1994–95 के लेखों को अंतिम रुप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) कोयला खानों में घाटे को कम करने के लिए अपनाई गई सामरिक नीति में निम्न शामिल है– उत्पादन लागत पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखा जाना, फालतू श्रम-शक्ति को पुनः नियोजित करने सहित श्रम शक्ति के आयोजन में सुधार करना तथा स्वैच्छिक सेवा निवृत्ति योजना का कार्यान्वयन, "सभी व्यक्तियों को सभी तरह के रोजगार" की संकल्पना को प्रयोग में लाया जाना, हैवी अर्थ मूविंग मशीनों का उपलब्धता तथा उपयोग में सुधार किया जाना, कोयले की बिक्री में कैश एंड कैरी योजना का कार्यान्वियन, और अलाभकारी खानों को चरणबद्ध रुप में समाप्त किया जाना।

Sugar Technology Institute in Gujarat

*480. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Sugar Technology Institute is functioning in the State of Gujarat;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to establish such an Institute in Gujarat State; and

(d) if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There are at present only two national level institutes of the Central Government which cater to the needs of the country. One is the National Sugar Institute functioning at Kanpur and the other is the National Institute of Sugarcane and Sugar Technology which is under construction at Mau, District Mau, Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal under construction at present.

Welfare Schemes for Super Bazar Labourers

5041. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes approved by Government for Super Bazar labourers in National Capital Territory of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the extent to which the Super Bazar labourers have been benefited by these schemes; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take any further measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) Super Bazar, the Cooperative Stores Ltd., registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act is managed by the Managing Committee, constituted under the Act, rules and bye-laws framed thereunder. This Ministry has not received any proposal regarding the welfare schemes for Super Bazar labourers during the last three years, Super Bazar has its own rules and regulations for the welfare of its employees.

Shortage of edible oils

5042. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a shortage of 7 lakh tonnes of edible oil is predicted in the country this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a slight delay in releasing the edible oils from the Government godowns is likely to cause hardships to the consumers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that shortage of edible oil in the market and its price showing an upward swing are clearly visible; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated to meet the situation in the interest of the public?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) It is estimated that during the oil year (Nov.-Oct.) 1994-95 the net availability of edible oils from all domestic sources would be 64.0 lakh tonnes as against the total requirement estimated to be 69.8 lakh tonns.

(b) Imported edible oil is made available to States/UTs on the basis of availability of stocks in the Central Food and demand received from the State Governments/UT Administrations. Central Government has not received any report regarding delay in release of imported edible oils from the stocks available in delivery depots of the State Trading Corporation.

(c) During the period 25-2-95 to 15-4-95 a stable or marginally declining trend has generally been observed in the price levels of various edible oils.

(d) The State Trading Corporation of India has been authorised to import 1.5 lakh tonnes of RBD Palmolein during the current financial year 1995-96 for the PDS. Import of edible oils with the exception of Coconut Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, RBD Palm Oil and RBD Palm Stearin have been brought under the Open General Licence and the import duty on edible oils reduced to 30 per cent from the previous level of 65 per cent. The National Dairy Development Board has also been authorised to import 3.0 lakh tonnes of edible oils from 1994-95 onwards to augment net availability in the Country.

High Price of Desi Ghee

5043. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of desi ghee in Delhi has risen very high;

(b) if so, what were the prices of this commodity in each of the last twelve months;

(c) the reason for abnormal increase in the price of ghee; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring down the price?